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(54) **KINEMATIC VISCOMETER AND METHOD**

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- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 181 days.

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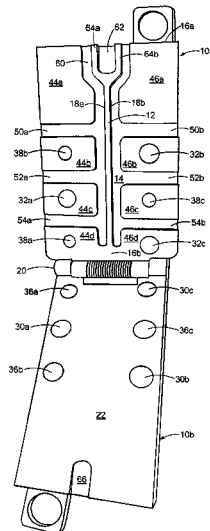
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See application file for complete search history.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A viscometer assembly includes a first plate with a rail configured to constrain fluid thereon between its edges by surface tension. A second opposing plate has a surface spaced from the rail by a predefined gap of constraining fluid to the rail by surface tension when the rail is inclined and gravity pulls the fluid along the rail. The kinematic viscosity of the fluid is determined as a function of the predetermined gap and the time it takes the fluid to flow along the rail.

13 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



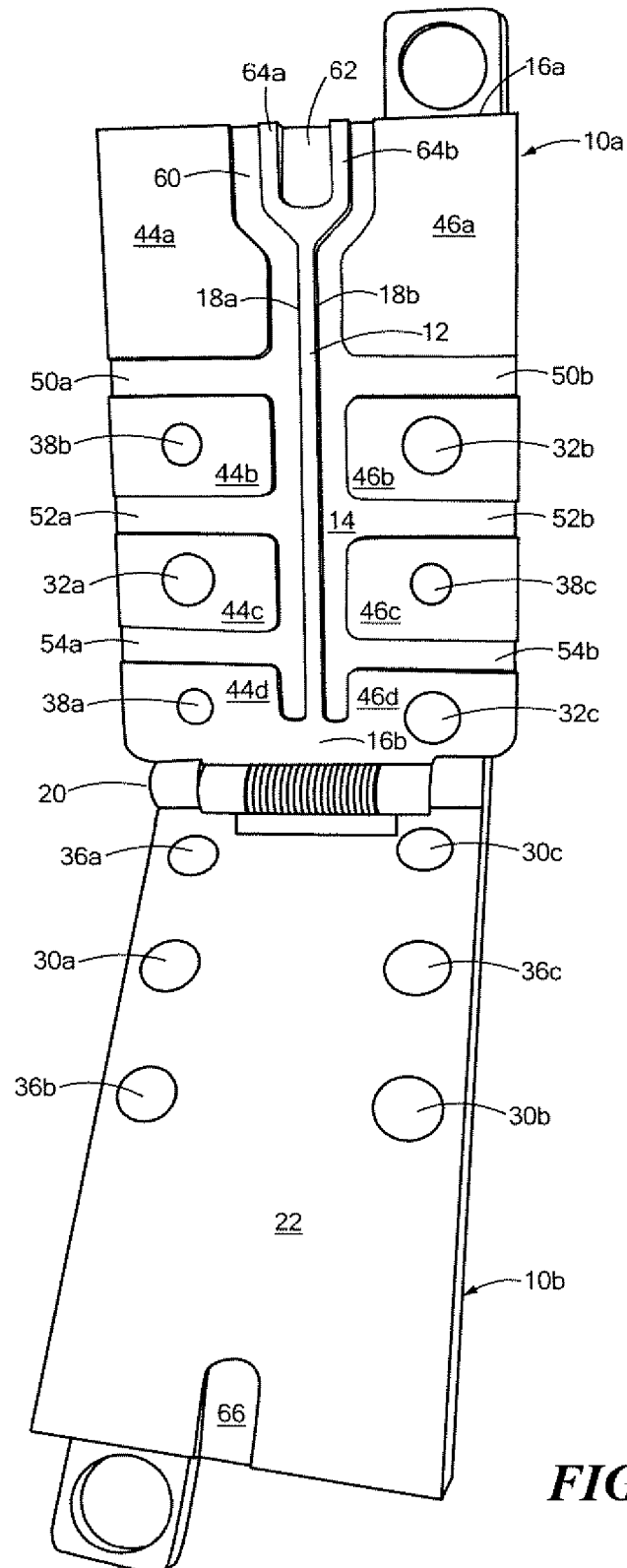
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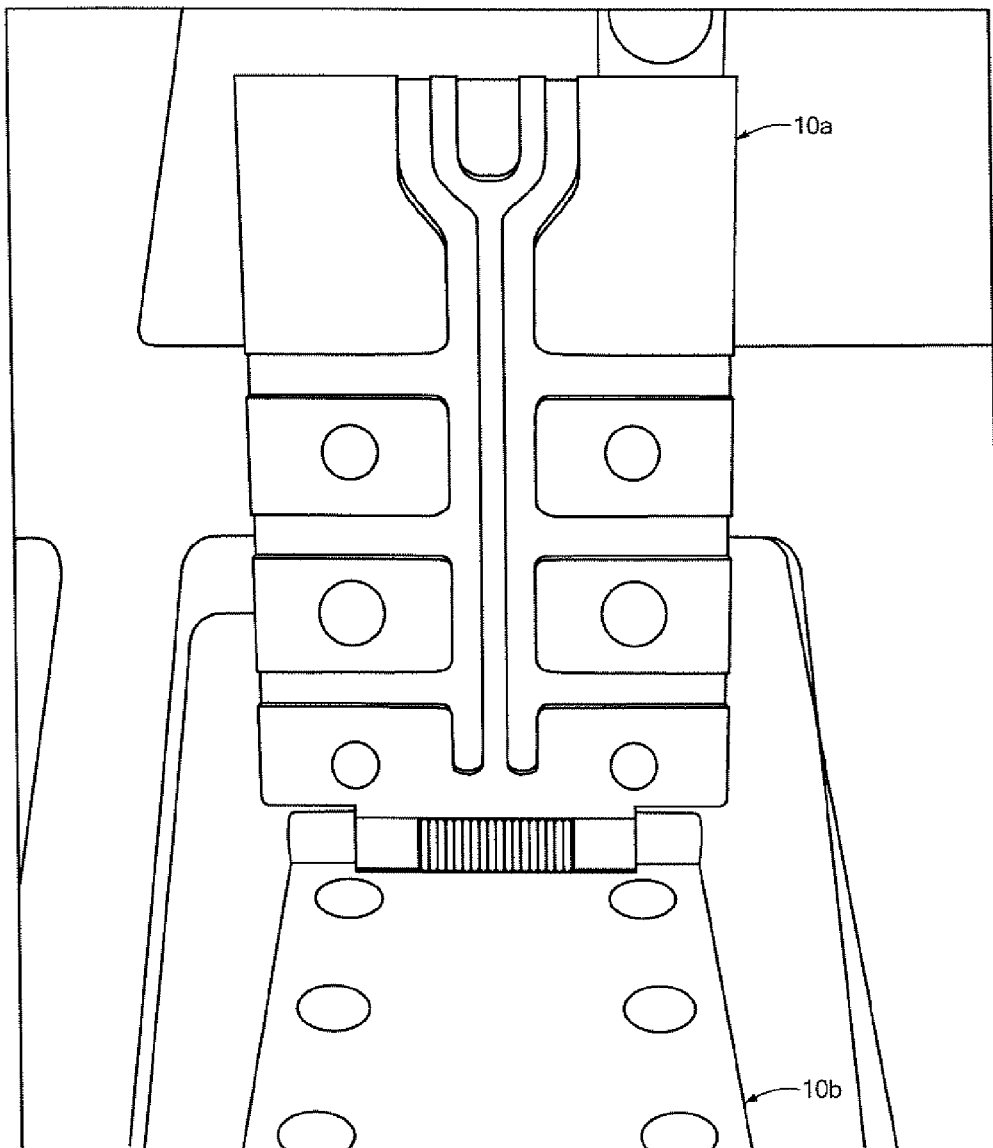
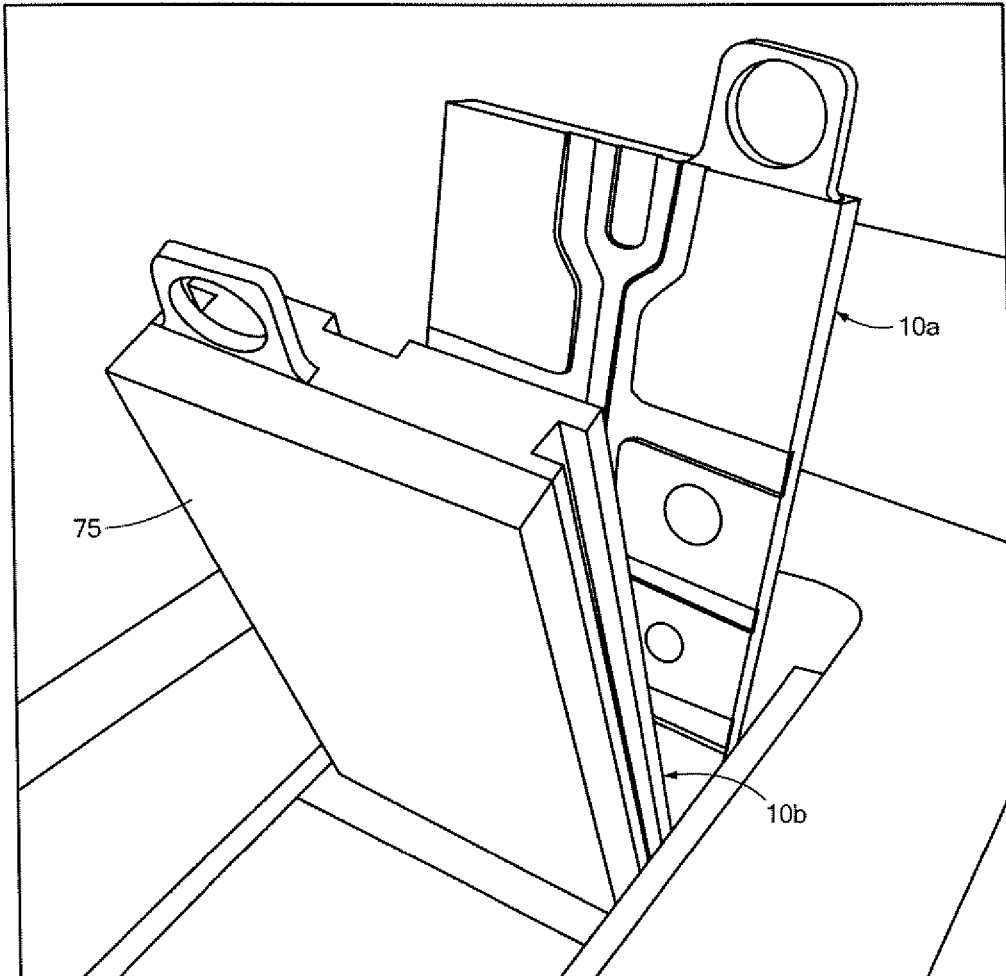
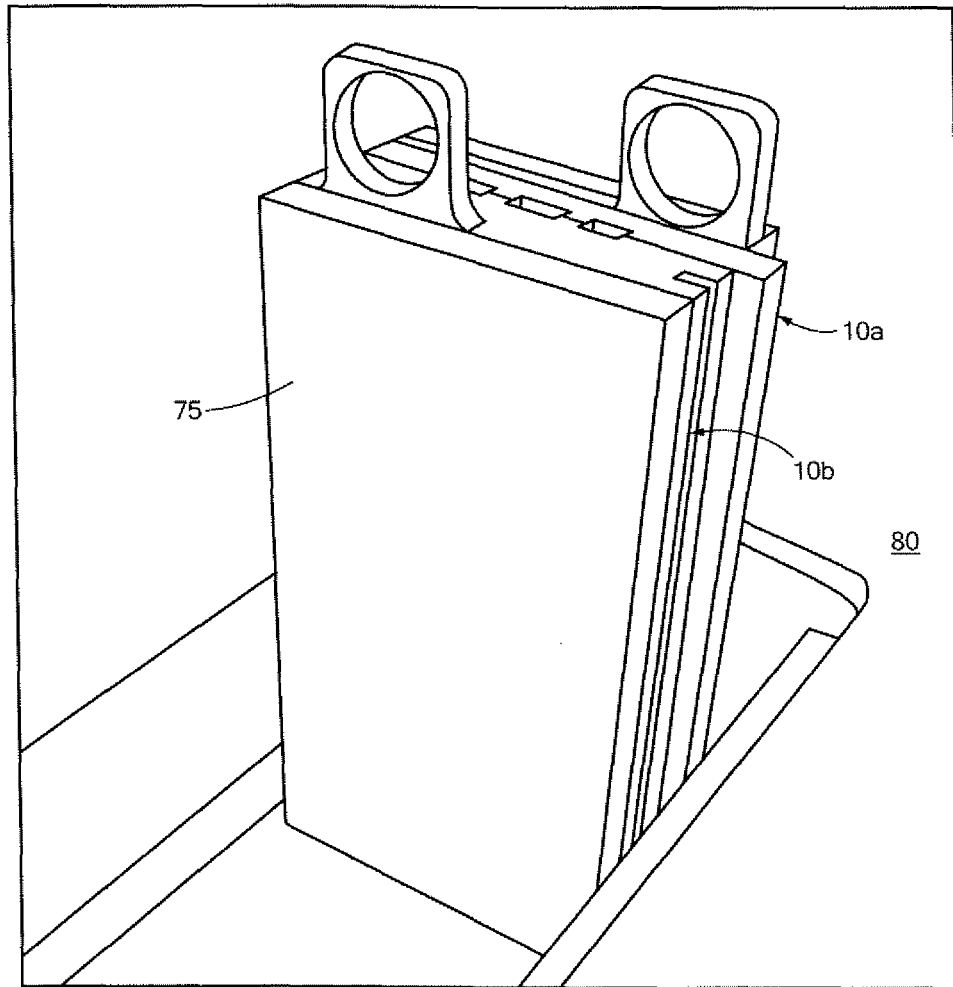


FIG. 2A

**FIG. 2B**

**FIG. 2C**

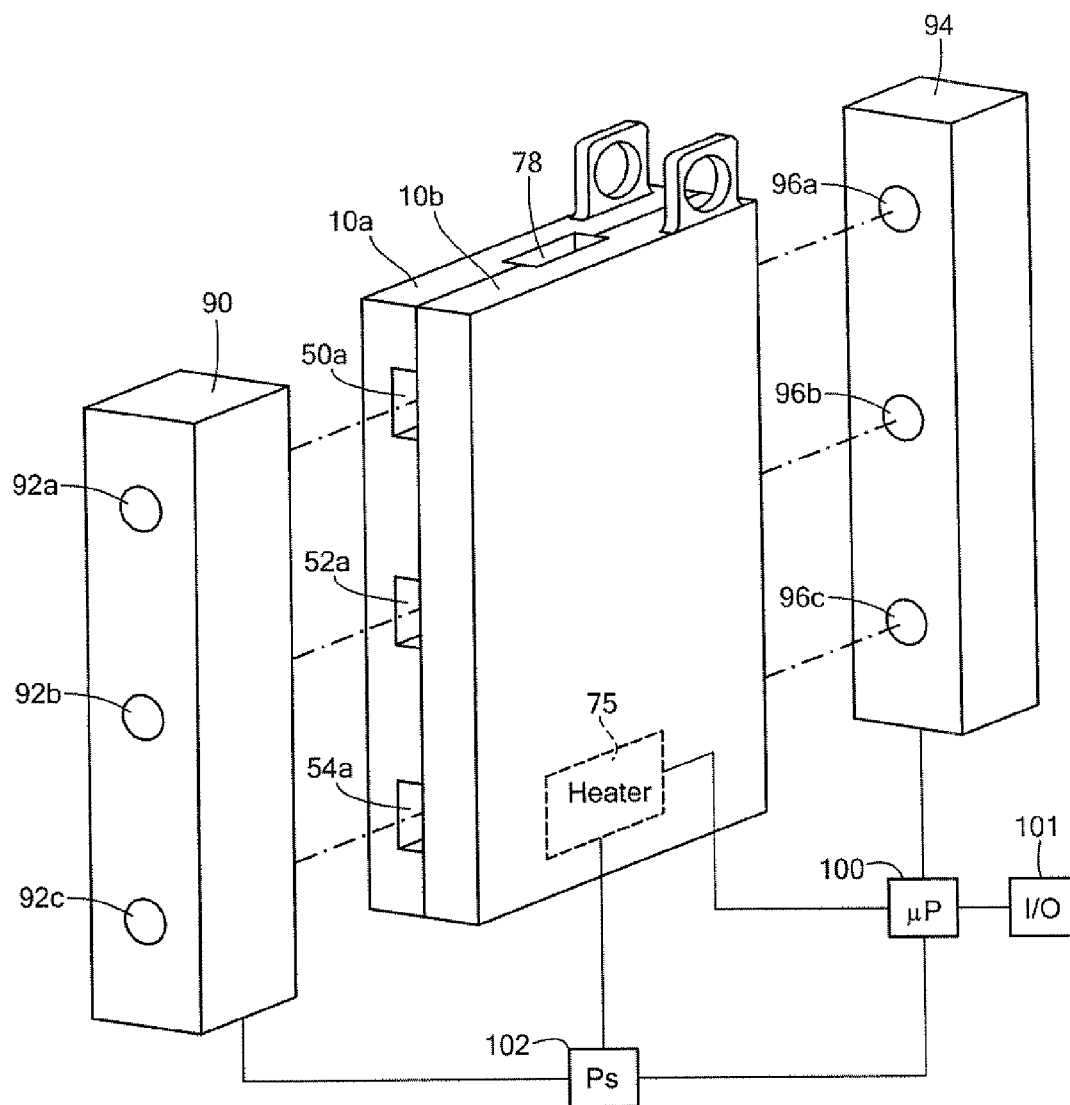


FIG. 3

KINEMATIC VISCOMETER AND METHOD**RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/930,886 filed Jan. 18, 2011 which hereby claims the benefit of and priority thereto under 35 U.S.C. §§119, 120, 363, 365, and 37 C.F.R. §1.55 and §1.78, and which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The subject invention relates to viscosity measurement and a viscometer useful for measuring the viscosity of a fluid such as oil.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Existing viscometers fall into several classes. Field viscometers typically have no temperature control, require solvents or disposables, can only measure absolute viscosity (not the desired kinematic viscosity for many applications), can be inaccurate, and may require significant mechanical actions on the part of the user. Acoustic wave field viscometers typically operate over wide (very high) shear rates that do not correspond in many cases to laboratory readings. On the other hand, both of these first two types of viscometers can be made to operate under extreme conditions such as high temperature and pressure and can provide value for targeted systems where a single process is being monitored, for example. The third class of viscometers are traditional laboratory viscometers which fall sub-classes such as the following: capillary, rotating, piston and orifice. All of these viscometers are high-cost and/or require extensive care when using them, and many may not be suitable for field use.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In various aspects, the invention provides, in one example, a kinematic viscometer designed for field use and which is easy to clean, is inexpensive, accurate, does not typically require the use of solvents, provides temperature control, and can be made small and lightweight.

The subject invention results, at least in part, from the realization that, in one particular example, by constraining a fluid sample to flow under the force of gravity on a rail in a gap between the rail and a surface over the rail, the kinematic viscosity of the sample is now a function of the gap and the velocity of the sample which can be determined by measuring the time it takes for the sample to traverse two defined locations along the rail.

The subject invention, however, in other embodiments, need not achieve all these objectives and the claims hereof should not be limited to structures or methods capable of achieving these objectives.

The subject invention features a viscometer comprising a first plate including a rail configured to constrain fluid thereon between its edges by surface tension and a second opposing plate including a surface spaced from the rail by a predefined gap for constraining fluid to the rail by surface tension when the rail is inclined and gravity pulls the fluid along the rail. There are means for determining the kinematic viscosity of the fluid as a function of the predetermined gap and the time it takes the fluid to flow along the rail such as spaced sources directing electromagnetic energy into the gap and a corresponding set of spaced electromagnetic energy detectors.

Preferably, at least one of the first plate and the second plate includes kinematic mounts providing the predefined gap one or both of the plates include at least one magnet for releasably coupling the plates together. The first plate typically includes raised lands spaced from and on opposite sides of the rail. Typically, the magnets are associated with select lands and the kinematic mounts associated with select lands. The lands can be spaced from each other defining channels between the lands transverse to the rail for monitoring the time it takes fluid to flow along the rail. The rail typically has a proximal end defining a well. In one version, the well includes a ramp sloping up to the rail and the rail divides into split fingers on opposite sides of the ramp. The second plate may also include a ramp. A heater associated with at least one plate may also be provided.

In one aspect, a viscometer assembly in accordance with the invention features a first plate including a rail, a second opposing plate, and devices or features providing a predefined gap between the rail and the second plate. Kinematic mounts may be used.

A viscometer in accordance with an example of the invention features a first member including a rail, a second opposing member including a surface spaced over the rail by a predefined gap, kinematic mounts associated with one or both members for spacing said surface of said second member over the rail by the gap, and one or more magnets associated with one or both members for releasably coupling the members together.

In one aspect, a viscometer includes a first member with a rail configured to constrain a fluid thereon between its edges by surface tension and raised lands spaced from and on opposite sides of the rail wherein the lands are spaced from each other defining channels between the lands transversely to the rail for determining the amount of time that it takes fluid to flow along the rail. A second opposing member includes a surface spaced from the rail of the first member by a gap for constraining fluid to the rail by surface tension when the rail is inclined and gravity pulls the fluid along the rail. One or more magnets are associated with the one or both members and one or more mounts are associated with one or both members for defining the gap.

The invention also features a method of determining the kinematic viscosity of a fluid. One preferred method comprises constraining a sample of the fluid to flow in a gap between a rail and a surface spaced from the rail measuring the time it takes the fluid sample to flow between two defined locations on the rail determining, based on the time, the velocity of the fluid sample and based on the velocity, calculating the kinematic viscosity of the fluid sample typically by using an equation wherein the kinematic viscosity is a function of the gap and the velocity.

One method of determining the kinematic viscosity of a fluid features constraining a sample of the fluid to flow in a gap between a rail and a surface over the rail determining the velocity of the fluid sample as it flows along the rail and based on the velocity, calculating the kinematic viscosity of the fluid sample.

Determining the velocity may include measuring the time it takes the fluid sample to flow between two defined locations on the rail and calculating the kinematic viscosity of the fluid sample includes using an equation wherein the kinematic velocity is a function of the gap and the velocity.

The invention also features a method of manufacturing a viscometer including a rail configured to constrain fluid thereon between its edges by surface tension and providing a surface spaced from the rail by a predefined gap for constraining fluid to the rail by surface tension when the rail is inclined

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and gravity pulls the fluid along the rail. The two plates are releasably coupled together so that the plates can be separated in order to clean the rail.

The method may also include adding kinematic mounts to one and/or both plates providing the predefined gap and providing at least one magnet for releasably coupling the plates together. The method may also include forming raised lands spaced from and on opposite sides of the rail.

A well can be provided adjacent the rail and the rail can be divided on opposite sides of a ramp defining the well. A heater associated with at least one plate can also be provided.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects, features and advantages will occur to those skilled in the art from the following description of a preferred embodiment and the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic three-dimensional view showing one example of a kinematic viscometer in accordance with the invention;

FIGS. 2A-2C are schematic views showing the two plates of the viscometer of FIG. 1 being folded up together and inserted into an analysis unit in accordance with an example of the invention; and

FIG. 3 is a highly schematic view showing the primary components associated with an example of a kinematic viscometer in accordance with an example of the subject invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Aside from the preferred embodiment or embodiments disclosed below, this invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or being carried out in various ways. Thus, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangements of components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. If only one embodiment is described herein, the claims hereof are not to be limited to that embodiment. Moreover, the claims hereof are not to be read restrictively unless there is clear and convincing evidence manifesting a certain exclusion, restriction, or disclaimer.

A unique kinematic viscometer in accordance with the invention makes use of a phenomena of immobilizing two physical dimensions so that the fluid mechanics of the system are dictated by one well-controlled dimension. In this way, the Navier-Stokes equation describing fluid flow reduces to a remarkably simple form relating fluid kinematic viscosity to well-defined parameters in addition to measuring velocity of the fluid in one dimension. If this dimension is well-controlled, it allows for remarkably accurate forms for viscosity measurement with small to non-existent correction factors for the actual device needed. Further, the device can be solvent-free with only the need to load the sample and wipe it off with a rag once the measurement is complete. Device accuracy and precision is comparable to other commercial viscometers but at a significantly lower cost and with no need for consumables. Finally, the device only requires microliters of fluid for operation.

One aspect of the invention is to address the need for kinematic viscometers which are not bulky, such as requiring temperature baths, solvents, pumps, etc. as are commonly encountered in the laboratory. In addition, the new viscometer can be temperature-controlled, used in the field, and provide reasonable accuracy. Finally, a viscometer which requires no

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consumables and can be cleaned with only the wipe of a rag would eliminate most of the issues encountered when considering field or portable viscometers.

The invention makes use of the kinematic mounting concepts allowing two plates to be held in close proximity with sub-micron accuracy. On one of the plates, a groove channel pattern is cut such that a fluid performs a guided flow when prompted by gravity down the channel. The fluid is placed in a reservoir area at the top of the plate, the two plates are closed, and the fluid begins flowing into the channel from the reservoir. By visual inspection (or via position sensors), the flow of the fluid down the channel can be observed and recorded. If the velocity of the fluid is measured in this way, the kinematic viscosity can be calculated.

With guide gulley on either side of the flow path, the fluid is prevented by surface tension from having any movement outside the channel and thus no flow takes place in the channel direction. Further, when the second plate, with well-defined spacing, is placed on top of the plate containing fluid, the fluid encounters surface tension with this narrow restriction which, along with the gravitational force pulling the fluid down the channel, dictates the fluid's velocity and thus allows viscosity to be calculated.

By using laser diodes and very low-cost detectors, in one example, the position of the fluid may be monitored by aligning the laser through the plates at various defined points with the detectors receiving the radiation mounted on the other side of the plates. If the distance between these points are known, the velocity of the fluid may be calculated from observation and used to determine kinematic viscosity.

The as-built device has demonstrated operation and good accuracy and precision between 10-400 centiStokes at room temperature or controlled at 40° C.

The result is the first known wipe-clean kinematic viscometer, a solvent-free kinematic viscometer, a miniature capillary viscometer, and the use of one-dimensional fluid flow to obtain viscosity and to minimize viscosity estimation calculational errors and need for large correction factors. There is the possibility of ultimate integration to an infrared/optical fluid cell so that two measurements may be performed with one fixture. Well-defined, wide laser spots can be used so that the liquid "bulb" which is typically encountered at fluid-flow front and can introduce errors into a velocity measurement is averted and a position indication is only indicated when the beam is fully suppressed when the fluid flow encounters. Multiple laser position sensors can be used so that a single device may encounter a wide range of sample viscosities. A rapid thermal stabilization of the liquid under test is possible due to the extremely small (microliter level) amount of fluid analyzed. Fluid calibration checks can be simplified.

In one particular example as described in FIG. 1, a kinematic viscometer in accordance with the invention features first plate 10a with at least one rail 12 thereon raised from plate floor 14 and extending from proximal (e.g., top) end 16a to distal (e.g., bottom) end 16b. Rail 12 in one prototype example was 918 µm in width, between 0.01 and 0.02 inches high, and between 2 and 3 inches long. The top surface of rail 12 was flat to 16 RMS and +/1 degree. Rail 12 is thus configured to constrain a fluid thereon between edges 18a and 18b of the rail by surface tension.

Second plate 10b is typically hinged to plate 10a as shown at 20 and includes flat surface 22 to 16 RMS and +/1 degree over rail 12 separated therefrom by a predetermined gap (e.g., 100-200 µm) and thus constrains fluid to the rail by surface tension when rail 12 (and plate 10a) is inclined (e.g., positioned vertically) and gravity pulls fluid along the rail from

proximal end **16a** to distal end **16b**. Typically, the gap is much less than 9 times the width of the rail.

In this particular design, plate **10b** includes spaced recessed positive face magnets **30a**, **30b**, and **30c** and plate **10a** includes corresponding negative face magnets **32a**, **32b**, and **32c** received in raised flat lands **44c**, **46b**, and **46d**, respectively. Lands **44c**, **46b**, and **46d** may be the same height as rail **12**. Magnets **30** and **32** releasably couple plate **10a** to plate **10b** in order for plates **10a** and **10b** to be used for viscosity measurements and then separated (via the hinge) for cleaning. Alternatively, items **30a-30e** could be magnets and items **32a-32c** could be ferromagnetic material. The relative position of the magnets and/or the ferromagnetic material in the respective plates could also be reversed.

To properly space surface **22** of plate **10b** over rail **12** by a specific (e.g., 100 μm) gap when the two plates are coupled together, kinematic mounts **36a-36c** are disposed in plate **10b** as shown and mate with disks **38a-38c**, respectively. Disk **38a-38c** are disposed flush in lands **44d**, **44b**, and **46c**, respectively, which also typically have a height the same as the height of rail **12**. The same is true for lands **44a** and **46a**. Other means for providing a predefined gap between the top surface of rail **12** and plate **10b**, however, are within the scope of the subject invention. See also U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2010/0182599 incorporated herein by this reference.

As shown, lands **44a-44d** are spaced from each other and they are also spaced from rail **12** on one side of rail **12** while lands **46a-46d** are spaced from rail **12** on the opposite side of rail **12**. This arrangement, in turn, defines cross wise channels **50a** and **50b**, **52a** and **52b**, and **54a** and **54b**. Electromagnetic energy (e.g., laser light or LED light) can be directed in these channels in order to measure the velocity of a fluid sample moving along rail **12** as discussed below.

In this particular embodiment, rail **12** also has proximal end **60** defining a well with ramp **62** sloping upwards to the rail top surface. Rail **12** divides into split fingers **64a** and **64b** on opposite sides of ramp **62**. Ramp **66** may also be provided in plate **10b** as shown to further define the fluid sample well. Various materials may be used for plates **10a** and **10b** including aluminum and stainless steel and typically all the features shown are machined or otherwise formed on the surfaces of the respective plates.

FIGS. 2A-2C show plates **10a** and **10b** being folded up into a coupled relationship where rail **12**, FIG. 1 is now oriented vertically and plate **10b** is releasably coupled to plate **10a** via magnets **30a-30c** and **32a-32c** and surface **22** of plate **10b** is spaced by a predefined gap over the top surface of rail **12** by kinematic mounts **36a-36b**. Once plates **10a** and **10b** are vertically disposed as shown in FIG. 2C, they are driven downward into analysis unit **80**. FIGS. 2B and 2C also show heater element **75** on the rearward surface of plate **10b** for heating the sample to a predefined temperature, for example 40° C.

FIG. 3 depicts plates **10a** and **10b** coupled together and vertically disposed within the analysis unit which typically includes sources of electromagnetic radiation as shown at **90** with LEDs **92a**, **92b**, and **92c** on one side of releasably coupled together plates **10a** and **10b** and detector assembly **94** with corresponding detector elements **96a**, **96b**, and **96c** on an opposite side of plates **10a**, **10b**.

This arrangement allows for a measurement of the time it takes fluid on the top surface of rail **12a** to move along rail **12** in order to thus provide a calculation of the velocity of the fluid on rail **12**.

Sources **92** direct light through the gap between the rail and the surface spaced from the rail. A sample of a fluid is deposited at well **78** (defined by sloping ramp **62** in plate **10a** and

sloping ramp **66** in plate **10b**, FIG. 1). The sample may be oil from an engine crank case or the like. The sample begins to flow under the force of gravity along rail **12**, FIG. 1 and is constrained to the top surface of rail **12** via the design of rail **12** itself and the gap between rail **12** and surface **22** of plate **10b**. LEDs **92a**, **92b**, and **92c**, FIG. 3 direct light in channels **50a**, **52a**, and **54a**, respectively, as shown. For example, the light from LED **92a** is directed in channel **50a**, FIG. 1, through the gap between the top of rail **12** and surface **22** of plate **10b**, and then to channel **50b** to be detected by detector **96a**, FIG. 3. Light from LED **92b**, in turn, is directed into channel **52a**, FIG. 1, through the gap between the top of rail **12** and surface **22** of plate **10b**, and then through channel **52b** to be detected by detector **96b**, FIG. 3. Similarly, light from LED **92c** is directed into channel **54a**, through the gap between the top of rail **12** and surface **22** of plate **10b**, and then through channel **54b** to be detected by detector **96c**. The distance between the channels **50a**, **52a**, and **54a** and/or the LEDs, and the like are known and thus, by using detectors **96a**, **96b**, and **96c**, the time it takes the sample fluid to traverse known locations on rail **12** can be determined since detectors **96a**, **96b**, and **96c** will no longer output a signal (or will output a different signal) indicating that they are detecting light from LED sources **92a**, **92b**, and **92c**, respectively, when the oil on rail **12**, FIG. 1 blocks or diffuses the light transmitted by the LED sources. Other sources of electromagnetic radiation can also be used including lasers.

Microprocessor or controller **100** operates heater **75** via power source **102**, and also, based on commands from input/output section **101** energizes the LEDs of transmitter **90** and reads the output from detector array **94** in order to calculate the velocity of the fluid moving in the gap between rail **12** and surface **22** of plate **10b**, FIG. 1. Microprocessor or controller **100** then preferably uses the velocity to determine the kinematic viscosity according to the equation:

$$\text{Kinematic viscosity} = \quad (1)$$

$$\text{gap thickness} * K * \text{accelerated due to gravity} * \frac{1}{\text{velocity}}$$

The gap is known (e.g., 100 μm), as is the constant K (e.g., **1;6**), and the acceleration due to gravity. Other means for determining the kinematic viscosity of the fluid as a function of the predefined gap between the rail and surface **22** of plate **10b** and the time it takes the fluid to flow along the rail are also within the scope of the subject invention. Microprocessor **100** can be programmed as set forth above and may reside in a portable computer of the like. The plates are then separated, the rail wiped clean, and then the viscometer is ready again for use.

Although specific features of the invention are shown in some drawings and not in others, however, this is for convenience only as each feature may be combined with any or all of the other features in accordance with the invention. The words “including”, “comprising”, “having”, and “with” as used herein are to be interpreted broadly and comprehensively and are not limited to any physical interconnection. Moreover, any embodiments disclosed in the subject application are not to be taken as the only possible embodiments.

In addition, any amendment presented during the prosecution of the patent application for this patent is not a disclaimer of any claim element presented in the application as filed: those skilled in the art cannot reasonably be expected to draft a claim that would literally encompass all possible equivalents, many equivalents will be unforeseeable at the time of

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the amendment and are beyond a fair interpretation of what is to be surrendered (if anything), the rationale underlying the amendment may bear no more than a tangential relation to many equivalents, and/or there are many other reasons the applicant can not be expected to describe certain insubstantial substitutes for any claim element amended.

Other embodiments will occur to those skilled in the art and are within the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of determining the kinematic viscosity of a fluid, the method comprising:
 - constraining a sample of the fluid to flow in a gap between a rail and a surface spaced from the rail;
 - measuring the time it takes the fluid sample to flow between two defined locations on the rail;
 - determining, based on the time, the velocity of the fluid sample; and
 - based on the velocity, calculating the kinematic viscosity of the fluid sample.
2. The method of claim 1 in which calculating includes using an equation wherein the kinematic viscosity is a function of the gap and the velocity.
3. The method of claim 1 further including heating the fluid.
4. A method of determining the kinematic viscosity of a fluid, the method comprising:
 - constraining a sample of the fluid to flow in a gap between a rail and a surface over the rail;
 - determining the velocity of the fluid sample as it flows along the rail; and
 - based on the velocity, calculating the kinematic viscosity of the fluid sample.

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5. The method of claim 4 in which determining the velocity includes measuring the time it takes the fluid sample to flow between two defined locations on the rail.

6. The method of claim 4 in which calculating the kinematic viscosity of the fluid sample includes using an equation wherein the kinematic velocity is a function of the gap and the velocity.

7. A method of manufacturing a viscometer, the method comprising:

- including on one surface a rail configured to constrain fluid thereon between its edges by surface tension;
- providing a second surface spaced from the rail by a predefined gap for constraining fluid to the rail by surface tension when the rail is inclined and gravity pulls the fluid along the rail; and
- releasably coupling the second surface over the rail.

8. The method of claim 7 including adding kinematic mounts to provide the predefined gap.

9. The method of claim 7 including providing at least one magnet for releasably coupling the second surface over the rail.

10. The method of claim 7 including forming raised lands spaced from and on opposite sides of the rail.

11. The method of claim 7 including providing a well adjacent to the rail.

12. The method of claim 11 including dividing the rail into split fingers on opposite sides of a ramp defining the well.

13. The method of claim 7 further including providing a heater which heats the fluid.

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